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INDIAN INTERIM GOVT.

LABOUR'S DEFEAT IN COAL BILL

London, June 19. The Labour Government suffered a defeat in the House of Lords today when the Conservative Opposition by a vote of 54 to 28 approved an amendment to the Coal Nationalisation Bill.

Under the bill, as approved by the House of Commons, the National Coal Board, which will administer Britain's mines, would have power to discriminate in the prices it would charge for coal supplied to different customers.

The Tory peers had obviously in mind a situation in which the Government's Coal Board could sell coal more cheaply in a nationalised industry than to private enterprise and wished to make sure that this would not be the case.

They inserted an amendment which would mean that there would be no discrimination at all in prices of coal charged by the Board to different customers.

The defeat will be the subject of negotiations between the Labour and Conservative leaders to see if some compromise can be reached.

This was the second recent defeat for the Government in the predominantly Conservative House of Lords.—Reuter.

By January

London, June 18. Britain's coal mines will be taken over by the State on January 1, 1947 if, as expected, the Nationalisation Bill goes through Parliament in July.

Lord Hyndley, Chairman designate of the National Coal Board, made this disclosure at Margate today.

The country would be divided into divisions, he said. Each division would have marketing, production, labour and financial directors, who would discuss plans for the further development of mines.—Reuter.

SLOW BUT SURE PROGRESS MADE

BOYCOTT BY FOUR MILLION SIKHS?

New Delhi, June 19. Constitutional negotiations are making sure though slow progress towards an all-Indian interim government. It is believed in political quarters here that the British Mission may be able to leave by Thursday or Friday.

The Congress Working Committee has been sitting all day almost without interruption, discussing the latest British proposal for a 14-man government.

Informed quarters tonight believe that one of the principal stumbling blocks as far as Congress is concerned — inclusion of Sarat Chandra

NEWFOUNDLAND FOREST FIRE

St. John's, Newfoundland, June 19.

One of the great forest fires still raging across Newfoundland was tonight creeping closer to the big oil storage tanks at Lewisporte, where residents are preparing to evacuate.

It is thought possible that the settlement might be saved if the wind changes.

Forty-five buildings on the island have already been burnt down. They include 35 houses and a church at Glovertown and a tourist lodge at Anglo Brook.

Although most of the fires along the railways are still raging, those near St. John's have been brought under control.

The most serious of these caused the evacuation of children from a "sunshine camp" for under-privileged children, while fire fighters battled for 12 hours to keep the flames from the camp.

The camp was opened yesterday for the first time but not until householders in the area had carried their belongings for safety to pleasure boats on a nearby lake.—Reuter.

FANTASTIC DEFENCE AGAINST AT-BOMB

Washington, June 19.

The first hint of a fantastic new weapon that shoots jet molten metal at an initial velocity of 25,000 feet per second and may develop into a defence against atomic rockets or armoured space ships carrying atom bombs, was carried in an Army ordnance department announcement today.

Although it is still in research and planning stages, the possibilities of the terrible weapon has ordnance experts enthusiastic.

FUTURE WARS

Detroit, June 19.

Assistant Secretary for Air W. Stuart Symington told the Detroit Economic Club today that any future war would open with a rain of radar-guided missiles on American production centres.

He said only air power offers a defence from such an assault. The missiles would have atomic loads and would wing their way over a Polar route at super-sonic speeds from launching sites in Europe or Asia. Symington declared.—Associated Press.

ATOMIC RESEARCH

Southampton, June 19.

After two years engaged in atomic research in Canada, Dr. J. D. Cockcroft returned to Britain today to take charge of the British Atomic Research Station in Berkshire.

Commenting on atomic progress, Dr. Cockcroft said that the United States was bound to be ahead of Britain in atomic research because they had all the plant.

The jet-firing mechanism is envisaged as an air craft weapon. It first would hurl out a rocket to be guided by radar or drawn by electrons to its sky-born enemy target. Closing

ultimately, there

would be at least that number at the British station, where work has been progressing. As head of the station Dr. Cockcroft will make periodical visits to Canada.—Reuter.

CHINESE ARMY GENDARME ARRESTED

Dressed in Chinese military uniform and in possession of a Browning automatic pistol, a Chinese gendarme was arrested in Lockhart Road, Wanchai, by Inspector Ewins at 11.45 a.m. yesterday.

Taken to the police station, he was identified as being attached to the 16th Division of the Chinese Army, Mody Road, Tsingtao (Kowloon).

In view of this, he was handed over by the police to the Land Forces for action to be taken against him for being in possession of the weapon without permit.

FOUR CHINESE STILL HELD

The four Chinese who were arrested as a result of quick work by a squad from No. 2 Police Station on Tuesday night were still under lock and key last night.

As reported exclusively in the "China Mail" yesterday, the four men, who were in uniform and were nabbed "on information received," claim to be members of the Chinese armed forces.

This has been neither confirmed nor denied by the Chinese Gendarmerie, who were promptly notified by the Police, and should nothing further come from Chinese army sources it is understood that the men will be charged today in the normal way.

DEPRESSION IN WANCHAI

What meteorologists might well call "a heavy depression" hung over Wanchai all day yesterday and even deeper gloom descended by nightfall as a result of the placing of a large area in this district out of bounds to all Servicemen on Tuesday.

U.S. VIEW

Washington, June 19.

The United States welcomes the persevering efforts of the British government to find a way for representative Indians to assume control of their government, the acting American Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson said in Washington today.

America believes that enlightened self-government in India could make an important contribution not only to the progress of the country itself but to the advance of mankind in general, he told a news conference.

Mr. Acheson added that he hoped Britain's efforts to set up a government in India would be successful. — Associated Press.

COURT-MARTIAL OF L.A.C.

New Delhi, June 19.

Air Headquarters here announced today that Sir Roderick Carr, Air Officer Commanding in India, had not confirmed the findings (not yet disclosed) of the court-martial on Leading Aircraftman A. W. Attwood, who was charged with attempting to incite mutiny in the Royal Air Force camp at Denshaw Rong, Karachi, in January last.

Attwood was tried by a general court martial in Bombay. On May 26, the court-martial arrived at a decision, which was communicated to the confirming authority.—Reuter.

The Army said the tunnel was discovered on Monday and was apparently excavated with a stove poker and a tin can. It has not been ascertained how many prisoners were involved in the attempt. No disciplinary action has been disclosed as having been, or to be, carried out.—Associated Press.

EGYPT

Cairo, June 19. New British proposals for a revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty were discussed tonight by the Egyptian delegation. Hafiz Pasha, a member of the Egyptian delegation, is understood to have declared himself pleased, while the Egyptian Prime Minister, Sidky Pasha, said there was no room for pessimism.—Reuter.

JEWS MARCH IN JERUSALEM

Jerusalem, June 19. A strict curfew was clamped on Tel Aviv by the British Army today, as patrols intensified the search in that predominantly Jewish coast city, for the five British Officers who were kidnapped by an armed gang yesterday.

Elsewhere in the Holy Land, which is seething with Jewish wrath, the Palestine Government acted to end the wave of terrorism which brought a toll of 18 dead, and scores injured, in three days of violence.

The wrecking of eight border bridges was declared by a secret Jewish radio, the "Voice of Israel," as intended to hamper military communications "vital to British strategy in Palestine."

A message directed to General Sir Bernard Paget, British Middle East commander, declared that punitive measures would not stop Jewish activities.

STILL SEETHING

Thousands of Jews marched through Jerusalem streets in a mourning procession for the nine Jews slain in a battle near Haifa, a bomb blasted railway station.

It is believed the outbursts are linked with the mysterious flight of the Mufti of Jerusalem from exile in France at a time when representatives of the Arab states were discussing methods of opposing the British American Inquiry Committee recommendation for immigration of 10,000 Refugees Jews to be carried out immediately.

In Cairo, Deputy Mohamed Awi Nasar proposed in Parliament that Egypt give sanctuary to the Mufti because the Palestine case was extremely important to all Arabs and it was necessary he be protected.—Associated Press. (Earlier Report on page 3)

GEN. SMUTS SOUNDS A SOMBRE NOTE

Capetown, June 19.

General Smuts, South African Prime Minister told the Union House of Assembly today that if the differences among the foreign ministers on Italian settlement persisted, a very grave issue would arise. A new division might start in Europe which might have very far-reaching effects on the future of the world and world peace.

The question was whether—should this difference of opinion persist and Russia continue to veto the agreed peace conference be held in spite of Russia's opposition.

"Hitherto," warned Smuts, "we have relied for our security and safety on the world power of Britain but that has changed now and in future we shall have to undertake greater responsibility for our own defence on land and sea and in the air.

"Nobody knows what dangers lie before us and we must be prepared for a dangerous world. Better prepared we are the greater chance there will be for peace."

Of his recent visit to Britain, General Smuts said: "I found the most vital signs of national strength and solidarity. I do not think there has been a time when the Government has been faced with graver situations internally and externally than the present British Government but I feel bound to say that I formed a very great opinion of the efforts it is making. Its whole attitude is one of optimism, confidence and strength.

SUEZ CANAL

Turning to the Anglo-Egyptian treaty negotiations, General Smuts declared that safe communications through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal were fundamental. "There is no doubt that if they were ruptured or endangered we should strike away one of the most important supports of world peace and security."

The British Commonwealth did not want any disposal of former Italian colonies which might endanger this line of communication.

"In other words, you do not want Russia there!" interjected the Nationalist "opposition" member, Eric Louw.

General Smuts replied that there had been differences among the foreign ministers about colonies and he only wished to express the hope that their disposal would not affect the interest of the South African group in particular and the world in general.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN CANTON

Canton, June 19.

The Canton military received reports yesterday that Chinese Communists may start an uprising here, according to reports by the Canton "Daily Sun". Martial law was immediately enforced.

Buses were searched and soldiers patrolled the streets. One vehicle was stopped and searched five times. A traffic block was caused by the stopping and searching of buses at crossings.

About 100 revolvers were seized by military and civilian police, mostly from Chinese Army officers who did not have the proper credentials. No Communists have been reported as arrested.

Searching of buses and other vehicles continued through today. However, rickshaws and private motor cars are seldom searched.

Electric lights were on all night for the first time since June 17. It is understood that the lighting up of the streets at night improves the morale of the soldiers and policemen, while at the same time it promotes greater vigilance on their part and less activity on the part of others.

As a result of the all-night lighting, robberies were practically eliminated last night.—Associated Press.

UNEMPLOYMENT AT HOME

London, June 19.

The rate of unemployment in Britain is mounting, according to the Ministry of Labour.

In a statement today, the Ministry reveals that 3,466 more men and women were unemployed in May than in the previous month.

On May 13, the total unemployed was 374,876, compared with 371,400 on April 8.

The May figure, however, includes married women, who are gradually retiring from industry.—Reuter.

INVASION NOTES

Paris, June 19.

The French Government will call in on July 1 the special "invasion" currency which has been circulating since D-Day, June 6, 1944.

There is a big traffic here in forged "invasion" notes. Shopkeepers are particularly wary.

Maximum: 20.7 deg. at 8 p.m.
Minimum: 8.0 deg. at 8 a.m.
Max. Rel. Humidity: 72% at 6 a.m.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast: South east or variable winds. Fair, very warm.

Yesterday's weather:—
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Minimum: 8.0 deg. at 8 a.m.
Max. Rel. Humidity: 72% at 6 a.m.

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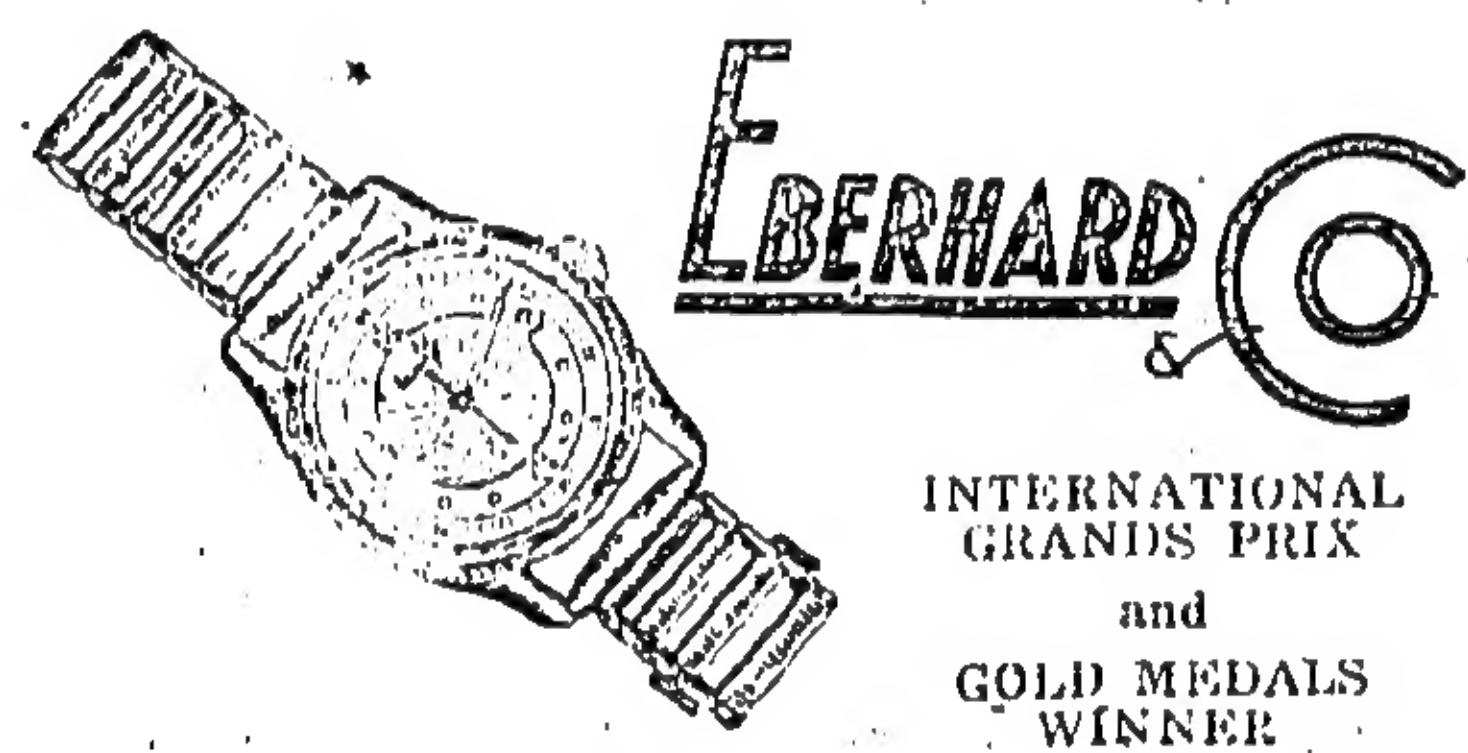
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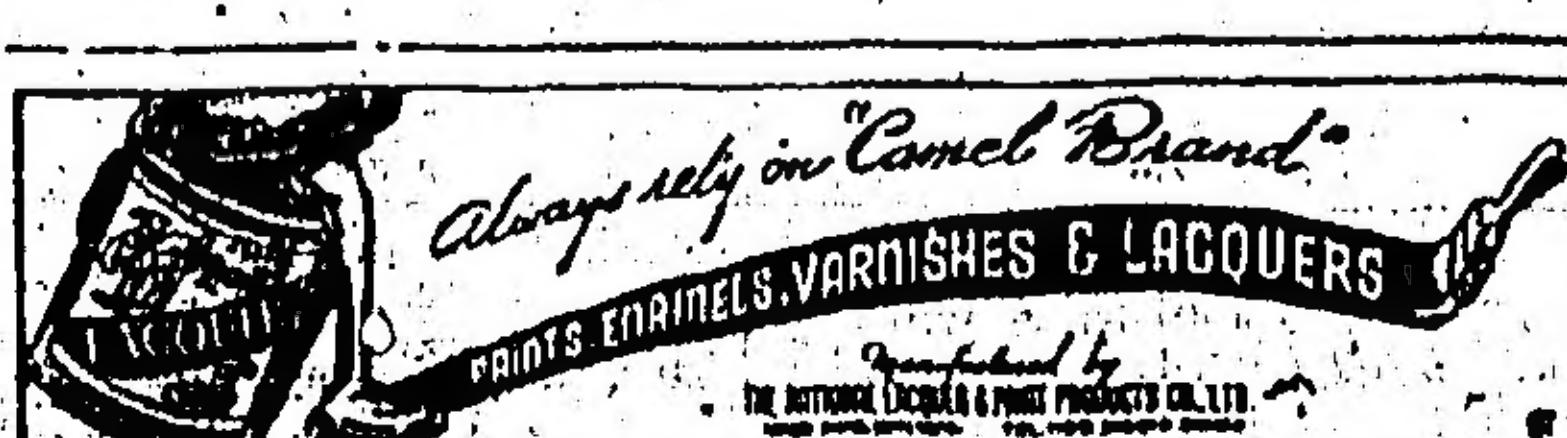
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SPAIN AGAIN

The Security Council of the United Nations is faced with another potential source of friction by M. Grzymko's veto of the Evatt resolution on Spain. The general temper of the discussion ensured rejection of the British amendment, based upon the argument that Spain's internal politics are a domestic matter and that the breaking off of diplomatic relations now would serve no practical purpose. It might, however, have been expected that the Soviet delegate would accept the majority feeling (nine votes to one) that the main issue be postponed until September, an attitude which was in accord with the recommendations of the fact-finding sub-committee. The sub-committee (on which Britain was not represented) endorsed the joint declaration by Britain, France and the United States, which last March condemned the Franco regime and expressed readiness to recognise any alternative interim Spanish Government pledged to restore freedom. It pointed to the large army maintained by Franco and the existence of a rival body calling itself the "Spanish Republican Government in exile" as sources of international friction, which it expressed the belief will recur. But it distinguished between the potential menace to international peace, which the Franco regime actually offers, and an "imminent" menace which is does not so far offer. Unless, therefore, it could be judged (as the Polish reservation to the report suggested) that even a potential threat to peace demands a common breach of diplomatic and economic relations under the terms of the Charter, it is difficult to see that any fresh action was or is incumbent upon the Security Council as a whole. The sub-committee's recommendation that the General Assembly in September should urge members to break off diplomatic relations with Franco does not really carry us any farther, but it seems a wiser procedure than to require immediate action, unless obvious advantages were apparent. It is true that a number of States have already ceased to have diplomatic relations with Spain and have urged their fellow-members of the United Nations to do likewise. British feelings towards Franco, bitter during the war and contemptuous now, have certainly not been mollified by his recent extraordinary boast that he had "favoured the Allied nations" and even "served Britain." There are, after all, limits to the preening and fawning which a sense of humour may tolerate in a tottering dictator. But the distaste and (to use Mr. Bevin's word) detestation felt for Franco and his regime in this country are insufficient motives to prompt us to military interference, and it is doubtful whether the steps proposed would dislodge him. They might even have a contrary effect. Those countries which are foremost in urging common action by the United Nations appear, as a rule, to disregard the really appalling possibilities implicit in yet another civil war in Spain. It is not simply a question of installing a free Republican regime. Dr. Negrin and his followers have so far failed to win the support even of the exiled Spanish Socialists. Still less are they of one mind with the Monarchs, themselves divided. Franco's survival to date appears to exploit differences of opinion in the outside world. These differences of opinion, however, are not upon his merits, but upon the best practical means of removing him without needless bloodshed or prolonged chaos. What he is really exploiting is the disunity among Spaniards themselves, whose vendettas prolong the deadlock.

CARNIVAL By Dick Turner



BUT CRICKET IS A BANQUET

Lord Inverchapel, the new British Ambassador to the United States, sent a shudder through the frames of cricketers all the world over when on arriving on American soil the other day, he expressed the opinion that cricket is the dullest game ever invented.

Yet Lord Inverchapel was obviously right. Any game is dull if you don't like it, and, as cricket is the longest of all games, it must also be the dullest for those who are bored by it.

If you hate football, and yet are compelled for some reason to attend a football match, you

have prevented anyone from associating the game with dullness. I shall never forget how, when I first visited Lord's between forty and fifty years ago, it was as if I had stepped into an earthly paradise. The green of the pitch, the white of the players and the red of the ball made a picture of enchantment—the same three colours that delight the eye in watching a game of billiards. In cricket on an auspicious day, however, we have also the gold of the sun and the blue of the sky.

I don't know at what other game you will find the colours of happiness in so great a profusion.

As for the game itself, what a variety of human excellence it brings into play—strength, daring, wisdom, imperturbability, grace, swiftness and humour among them.

The spectacle of a Jessop's batting as he knocks the ball about in pursuit, apparently, of a short life and a merry one provides one of the excitements of the game: the imperturbable caution of a P. F. Warner as he wins the county championship for Middlesex by waiting, despite the barrackers, for the hittable ball provides another; the grace of the strokes of a Wolley, or a Macartney in whose hands the bat seems to become a veritable willow pru-

pley, yet another.

Verity's bowling was less exciting in one sense than those fierce precipitations of Gregory, but he made cricket a lovely game; why ever I, who am not an expert, and cannot follow the finer points of the game, enjoy watching cricket.

If cricket is a dull game, how is that that Englishmen persisted in playing an early form of it though anyone doing so was liable under the law to two years' imprisonment and fine of £10? Men do not risk two years' imprisonment to play a dull game.

It was apparently only in 1748 that it was decided that cricket was not an illegal game. The court declared, on the contrary, that it was a very manly game, not bad in itself, but only in the use made of it by betting more than £10 on it.

Cricket, however, has not needed even the excitement of betting to keep it alive. After all, though man is born to trouble, he is also born to knock a ball of some kind or other about with the foot or the hand or a piece of wood. And cricket is the only game that enables man (or boy) to knock a ball about through the length of a summer's day.

Its comparatively slow progress is not a vice but a virtue. Other games are mere snacks in comparison. Cricket is a banquet.

BY THE WAY

BEACHCOMBER

for the job.
"Well," began the Director, and at that moment his eye fell on the taut socks of the young man, and a slow smile spread over his face. Silently he raised a trouser-leg. The young man grinned.

"Threagold," Thoregrif Gaterotto, said the Director.

"That's it, sir," said the young man, raising his own trouser-leg.

"The job's yours," said the Director.

And they went out arm-in-arm to lunch.

Parable For The Ambitious

"Twenty thousand pounds a year is a lot of money for a young man," said the kindly old Director. "Any experience?"

"No, sir," replied the applicant.

Charged with striking a match on a horse's foalock, a man who said his name was Guippe put on his hat back to front in court. The magistrate cautioned him, and he said, "I hoped you'd think I was going out instead of coming in." "Or vice versa," said the

COMMANDOS "RAID" BRITAIN

Anyone out at sea looking on to the shores of St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover, must have wondered what the hell was happening. It looked as if the war, finished almost a year ago, had started up again.

The white chalk cliffs of the shoreline were floodlit with the hard brilliant light of an arc lamp. Through the shattered houses of a tiny war-battered village at the foot of the cliffs leapt shadowy figures carrying mortars, rifles, Brens and Tommy guns. A yellow-grey smoke rolled belching down the street, bursts of small arms fire cracked out staccato from the houses, bombs exploded, and masonry flew violently into the air. As if to crown the whole fantastic scene a huge German Radar set stood on the top of those Dover Cliffs, looking oddly out of place as it started out on to the English Channel.

There was obviously something "phony" about this battle that raged in the village.

For further down the beach a group of people stood contentedly warming themselves around a brazier, and on a nearby breakwater apparently oblivious to what was going on, sat a mixed bunch of British paratroopers and "German" soldiers idly throwing stones into the sea.

Top Secret

Keen eyes would have soon found a simple solution to it all, for tucked away in the shadows were two movie cameras busily at work. The production unit of the Two Cities film "Top Secret"—a story, partly factual, partly fictional, of the making of Radar—was on location. Time for them had slipped back. Dover was no longer Dover but a part of the French Coast, and the "battle" on the shore was a script-made version of a combined operation raid on German radar equipment assembled there.

But the men "playing soldiers" were genuine troops—some hundred odd Royal Marine Commandos and Army Paratroopers, mostly veterans of Africa, Italy, France and Arnhem. For them, there was little glamour in this film extra work. As a change it was fun but for the most part it was a "dead loss." Hands were torn on wire and rubble, several were badly bruised by falling masonry, most were soaked in the skin in the beach landing and evacuation scenes.

John Timothy

Critically watching the filming was Capt. John Timothy, M.C. and two Bars, a paratrooper officer who had taken part on a genuine raid on German Radar equipment—the highly successful Bruneval raid of February, 1942. For the last three months he had been acting as technical adviser on the film. Besides, correcting small mistakes like actors wearing their equipment wrongly or giving incorrect fire orders, he advised the film directors on the battle scenes, and often differences of opinion arose.

What was good film was often bad battle tactics. In the shooting of an evacuation scene paratroopers had to bring back captured radar equipment through the village to the landing craft waiting on the beach. The film directors planned to have the men rushing madly from the village towards the cameras positioned at the end of the street. Quietly it was pointed out that in previous scenes men had been wounded. The evacuation, therefore, would not be in a rushing rabble but would be carried out to suit the slow pace of the wounded.

magistrate. The sally was greeted by hearty laughter, in which two ugly men joined.

When Mrs. Wolcott opened her door to a knock, expecting to see the sister she had not seen for nineteen years, it was only Mr. Clavignton, whom she had never met.

Song

Dates are plentiful.
(Evening paper.)

Tha Arab is a happy lad
And hops down lover's lane
When he has not a date at an oasis, with a Jane.

Chorus: Walla, walla, walla, walla, walla.

Onion Found In Chimney

"We now find that the man there depicted emerging from a manhole holding up three dead rats is not a Sanitary Inspector, and should not have been so described. He is, in fact, the foreman of the sewer staff of a City Council. Kindly apply to us for erratum slip and insert."

(Note from publisher to book sellers.)

Shooting battle scenes became a matter of compromise and co-operation. The director told the officers in charge if the troops what he wanted. They agreed, or made suggestions based on their battle experience, and then passed the orders on to the men. When lights, cameras and such were ready the director blew his whistle and the men went into action. But it was never as easy as that.

By
CAPT. C. W. SMITH

for something invariably went wrong. Back would come the troops to be met by their pals standing by shouting jeeringly, "You'll never make Clark Gables." Swearing softly but good naturedly about "bloody shambles," they would form up and have another go—on an average four or five times before a successful "take" was made.

But film making had its bright moments, especially for fifteen of the paratroopers he had previously spent a fortnight down at Denham Studios doing interior scenes. One paratrooper, "Taffy" described it as "smashing," and if you have ever heard that word spoken in the soft sing song Welsh voice, you will know that everything was fixed up very nicely, thank you. "Smashing" was also the word "Taffy" used to describe the director of the film, Peter Ustinov, recently demobbed from the Army, whom he met at Denham. In the twenty-four years of his life, Peter has been playwright, film scriptwriter, actor, director and private in the Royal Sussex Regiment. Perhaps most will remember him as the cafe proprietor in "The Way Ahead" of which he was part-author, and as one of the commentators in "The True Glory."

Pain In Neck
A heavy, shambling, lumpy fellow, Peter in battle dress must have been a pain in the neck to his sergeant-major when he joined in 1942. He was still a private when he was asked to write and direct "Top Secret" some six or seven months ago.

He tells an amusing story of his trip to Malvern where he was sent to pick up background material for the film. On the day he was due to go he stood outside his home dressed in his baggy uniform waiting for transport which he was told would take him there. Up the street swept a large saloon staff car. A lance-corporal leaned out of the window and motioned him, "Pst, you. Do you know where number 32 is? Peter mildly pointed a finger at his home. "Oh, Do you know this 'ero Ustinov bloke?" Neeky Peter pointed to himself.

In the horrid silence that followed the baggy private got into the back of the car and settled himself into the ample luxuries of a staff vehicle.

But the fun didn't finish there. Arriving at Malvern, the car stopped outside a huge Officers' Mess. Inside the hall paced high RAF and Army Officers. With timorous amusement Peter stood quietly on one side waiting for something to happen. Finally a Colonel spotting him, breezed up with a sort of "well, what can we do for you young man" attitude. Neeky Peter explained that he was taying there. Complications, "Surely not?" "There was a nice big camp for him five miles down the road," and so on. The bulky figure stood his ground insisting that he was at the right address. "Ah well, most irregular, let's see,"—and sure enough the name P. Ustinov was on the guest list. A few minutes later relaxing on the bed of his private suite with bath and lavatory attached, Peter the Private, contentedly thought of the Group Captains obligingly doubling-up in single rooms, and of the many days he had spent lying on hard billet floors.

Most of the paratroopers and commandos at St. Margaret's Bay never went to Denham. The highlights of their film career was the sleeping in on the following morning, the odd spot of chatter with the village girls watching the filming, the occasional tot of rum doled out to them when they were soaked to the skin, and the nightly arrival of the mobile Y.M.C.A. van where hot tea, biscuits and chocolate were served to them two charming young girls. Said one commando as he came away with a cup of tea in his hand, "Did you hear that? She asked me, am I a real soldier or just a film extra?"

WITNESS SAYS POLICE TOLD TO WORK FOR JAPANESE

Southern Playground Riot Sequel

As the result of the riot at the Southern Playground on Sunday evening, when a police constable was injured and another man was admitted to the Queen Mary Hospital, two privates, Lai Shing-fat and Lai Yui Yuk of the Hongkong Pioneer Corps appeared before Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

They were charged with acting in a disorderly manner when a riot was occasioned at the Southern Playground, and with assaulting Chow Lap-chol, a police constable, while acting in the execution of his duty.

Both defendants pleaded not guilty.

After hearing the evidence, Mr. Kwan found first defendant guilty on both charges and fined him \$125 or two weeks' on each charge, the sentence to run consecutively.

Second accused was discharged.

Sub-Inspector Saunders, of No. 2 Police Station, said the police took a serious view of the case for, in addition to the riot, damage had been done to property to the extent of over \$1,000.

Wong Kam-lan, a woman ticket collector at the cyclist show, said that first accused tried to enter the show. He was asked for his ticket but he could not produce one. She tried to pre-

vent him from going in but she was forced away. She tried to drag him back but did not succeed. She later found stones being thrown and now accused throwing. She thought that the stones were meant for her. She later identified the accused.

Large Crowd

Chen Fook-chi, who said he worked at the show, told how at about 7:30 p.m. he saw two men in uniform and one in civilian clothing arrive. The last witness demanded their tickets. Later stones were thrown and he saw a police constable warning accused not to stop. A large crowd gathered and more stones were thrown. First accused was asked by the police constable to go to the police station. There was a struggle and accused hit the constable over the head with a stone.

The crowd then started to loot the wooden boards around the show.

Chow Lap-chol, his head still in bandages, told how he attempted to pacify first accused and of the injuries he received through a stone wielded by accused.

First accused denied the assault. He went there from the barracks to look for a friend and he was assaulted.

JUNKMASTERS FINED

Three junkmasters appeared before Comdr. A. S. D. Ryder in the Marine Court yesterday, charged with carrying excess passengers.

Chen Chak-kit, of motor junk M25511, had 88 people on board at Sai-Wan-Bay on June 18. He had no permit to carry passengers and was fined \$100 or two weeks.

Yield Ting-or, of sailing junk T48H, while being taken in tow by a steam launch towards Cap-sulun on June 16, was intercepted by a Police launch, and a check-up revealed 70 excess passengers. He was fined \$100 or 2 weeks.

S. I. Wheeler, prosecuting, pointed out that a page from accused's license book was missing, and the Magistrate ordered the matter to be investigated.

Wong Chun-to, master of sailing junk T994H, appeared on two charges. At 10 a.m. on June 17 he was stopped off West Point and 100 excess passengers were found on board. At 4 p.m. the same day, to the south of Tsing I Island, he was again intercepted with 120 excess passengers. The Magistrate said that taking into consideration that the vessel was not motor-propelled, he would fine defendant \$100 on the first charge, and \$100 or 2 weeks on the second.

At about 4 p.m. yesterday two Chinese women were held up by three Chinese, armed with revolvers, in a path near Waterlo Road. A sum of \$30 was taken from the women.

Fell Off Verandah In "Escape" Attempt

A verdict of death by misadventure was returned by the Coroner, Mr. W. H. Latimer, at Kowloon Court yesterday at an inquiry held into the circumstances of the death of a second-hand clothes-dealer, Wu Kam, 30, who fell 30 feet into the backyard of a house in Shanghai Street.

He was trying to climb to the verandah of an adjoining house in an attempt to escape from four Chinese soldiers.

Evidence was given by a Chinese named Ma Tsol that he was visiting friends at 504, Shanghai Street, first floor, when a Chinese dressed in black rushed in with four Chinese soldiers in close pursuit. The man ran to the rear verandah, the soldiers following.

He heard a thud when the soldiers ran out of the kitchen. Investigating he saw the body of the unknown man lying in the backyard of No. 500, Shanghai Street.

Sub-Asst. John Andrews gave evidence that he examined the verandah and the partition dividing it from the adjoining verandah. This was 7 feet in height. He did not see any damage sug-

FAKE U.S. BANKNOTES

Shanghai, June 19. The headquarters of the U.S. Army Forces in China today announced the discovery of a number of "near perfect" counterfeit \$50 Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation in Shanghai.

It is said the engraving and printing of this fake United States currency is an expert that they can be detected only by close examination. Associated Press.

Germans Held in Peiping

Shanghai, June 19. Two Germans accused of violating Germany's surrender terms by spying for the Japanese in North China, have been arrested in Peiping. United States Army Headquarters announced today.

They were apprehended in a round up of operatives of the Bureau of Ehrhardt, the German High Command's Far East intelligence organisation whose agents have been seized in all parts of China.

The army named them as Siegfried Fullkirk, former university professor, and Walter Heissig.

The announcement said they had 24 radio operators and code men intercepting the communications of the United Nations armed forces.

Investigators declared the Peiping Ehrhardt office continued operations hostile to the United States and China in collaboration with Japanese after Germany's surrender in 1945. Associated Press.

Situation At Tsingtao

Tsingtao, June 19.

Brigadier-General William T. Clement, commander of the United States Marine Forces at Tsingtao, refused today to comment whether or not the Marines would defend the city against possible Communist attacks.

He said, however, that his forces would assist the local authorities in "every possible way to maintain peace and order. Naturally we are very much interested in maintaining peace and order for our own sake."

He stated at a press conference today that "Americans are doing everything they can to assist China in reaching a solution of its problems." — Associated Press.

Meanwhile Mayor Li Tien-liang, in an interview with the Associated Press today, urged the United States forces to commit themselves to Tsingtao's defense. He said the Marines came here in October, ostensibly to disarm and repatriate the Japanese, but the larger purpose behind the move was to establish a Far Eastern naval base.

He declared that if the United States took a positive stand against the Communists, it would preserve Tsingtao for American use and prevent the destruction of General George C. Marshall's mission to preserve China's peace.

Associated Press.

At about 4 p.m. yesterday two Chinese women were held up by three Chinese, armed with revolvers, in a path near Waterlo Road. A sum of \$30 was taken from the women.

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WATER-SUPPLY NOTICE

That when the Japanese occupied the Colony, the Commissioner of Police, through a Superintendent, instructed a group of Chinese constables and detectives at the Central Police Station to work with the Japanese, was stated in the course of cross-examination of a Crown witness at the opening of the trial for high treason of Tsui Kwok-ching, before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, at the Supreme Court yesterday.

Tsui pleaded not guilty.

Mr. A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, assisted by A.S.P. O'Donovan, in conducting the Crown case, and Mr. B. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr. E. S. C. Brooks, is defending.

The Jury is composed of Messrs. P. Meyer (foreman), P. Purchamadas, Kee Kwok-ying, Hui Wing-kwan, B. H. Mahtani, Li Kam-chiu and Iu Kwok-ming.

Asked by the Court whether he had any objections to the members of the Jury, accused said he would not like to have any Portuguese included. As the members called upon did not include Portuguese, the Court proceeded with the case.

Before the Jury was empanelled, it was found that two Chinese whose names had been submitted by their firms for jury service, neither understood nor spoke English.

According to the prosecution, case, outlined by Mr. Lonsdale, Tsui Kwok-ching was, before the war, employed as a clerk at Tai-ku Dockyard and served as a Crown Sergeant in the Hong Kong Police Reserve. In March, 1942, he joined the Japanese Gendarmerie as a special detective and thereafter helped the Japanese to arrest and ill-treat numerous Hong Kong residents. Among those arrested and ill-treated was Mr. Marcus da Silva.

Banished By Japs

Called for the Crown, Huen Hung, a detective attached to Yau-nan Police Station, said that he was a detective in the Police force before the war. After the Japanese occupation, he continued to work for the Japanese. In the course of his work, he came to know accused who was employed as a member of the Japanese Gendarmerie. In February, 1942, he was detained by the Japanese for having transmitted certain messages from the Colony into Free China. He was banished by the Japanese from Hong Kong in July, 1942.

In reply to Mr. Bernacchi, defending, witness said that when the Japanese occupied Hong Kong, he was a detective in the Police force before the war. After the Japanese occupation, he continued to work for the Japanese. In the course of his work, he came to know accused who was employed as a member of the Japanese Gendarmerie. In February, 1942, he was detained by the Japanese for having transmitted certain messages from the Colony into Free China. He was banished by the Japanese from Hong Kong in July, 1942.

As Mr. Bernacchi asked, when the Japanese occupied Hong Kong, he and a group of Chinese constables and detectives were summoned to the compound in the Central Police Station. A certain A.S.P. suggested they should continue to work for the Japanese.

When the case was resumed in the afternoon, Mr. Mahtani, a member of the Jury, was cautioned by Mr. Justice Williams for arriving 20 minutes late.

Capt. Chan, of the War Crimes Investigation Team, said he found accused's name registered as a special detective in the book kept by the Japanese Gendarmerie in Kowloon.

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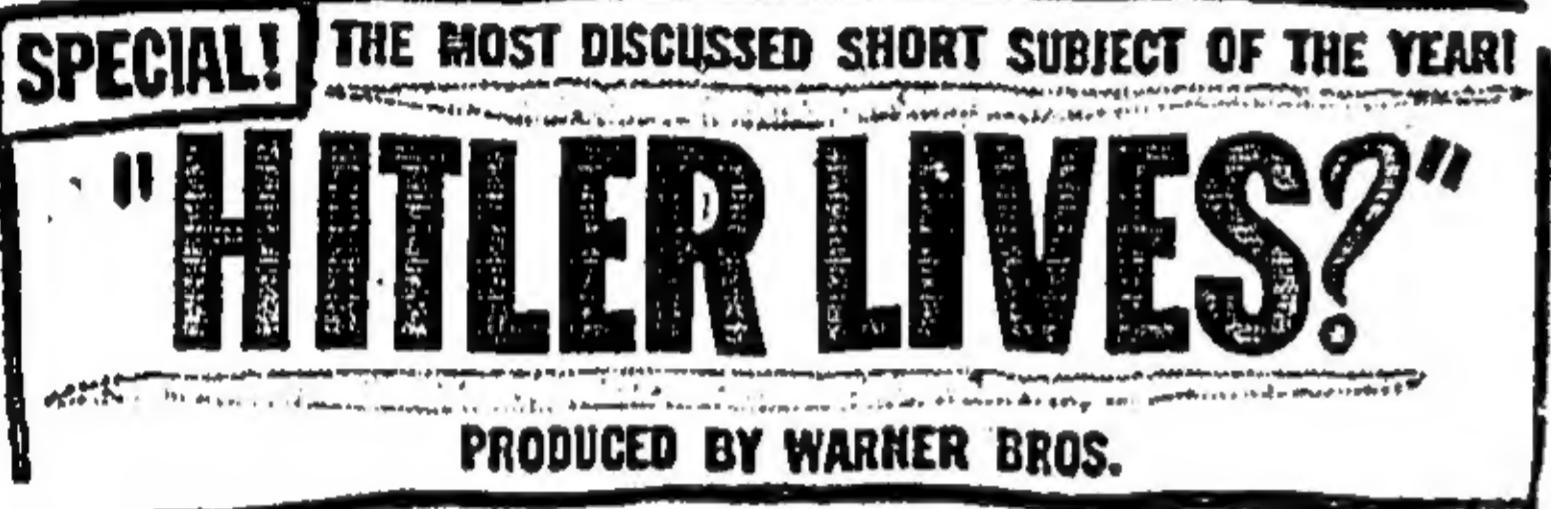
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ITALIAN REPARATIONS

More Promising Atmosphere In Paris

Molotov Agrees On Many Points

Paris, June 19. The "Big Four" Foreign Ministers settled down half an hour earlier than usual this afternoon to grapple with the first real test question — Italian reparations.

A head-on clash on this point between the Russians and the British and Americans was one of the main reasons for the conference ending in deadlock one month ago.

Today, therefore, is the first critical moment of this second, and possibly last, attempt to produce an agreed peace settlement for Europe between the big warring allies.

Russian officials attending the conference hinted today there was room for compromise if the British and Americans were willing to recognise that they, too, were claiming reparations from Italy.

The Russian view is that any compensation for war damage to Allied property caused by Italian action was in fact reparations.

This morning, the Foreign Ministers' delegates added six new economic clauses to the agenda. They are:

(1) Compensation for personal injuries suffered by Allied nationals at the hands of Italy;

(2) Claims arising between Italy and ex-enemy satellite nations;

(3) The status of Italian debts;

(4) Italian-owned cables;

(5) The status of Italian transport and shipping;

(6) Conditions of ownership and operation of United Nations industrial property in Italy.

These points will come up for discussion after the problem of reparations.

Venezia Giulia

The head of the Italian delegation now in Paris, Marquis Neri Lanza di Stagna, said today "We want good relations with Austria, but we do not see why the country, which fought against us in the last 20 months of the war, when Italy was fighting on the Allied side, should demand territorial concessions from us."

At the same time, he emphasised what he called the "Italian Government's unbreakable faith in Italian sovereignty over the Italian population in Venezia Giulia"—the area behind Trieste being claimed by Yugoslavia.

On the subject of colonies, the Italian delegate said that Italy considered herself entitled to be invested by the United Nations Organisation with trusteeship over her former colonies—a solution proposed by the French and which might have Soviet support.

The crucial disagreement today continued to be the problem of what Italian economic sources were suitable as basis for the payment of \$100,000,000 demanded by Russia and \$200,000,000 asked by the Soviet Union for Greece and Yugoslavia.

Molotov's Stand

Mr. James Byrnes (United States) and Mr. Ernest Bevin (Britain) continued to maintain that Russia's claim could be made up from Italian assets in former enemy satellite nations in the Balkans, plus Italian merchant and naval shipping.

Mr. Molotov insisted that Italy's Balkan assets, plus the two merchant ships offered to Russia by the United States, were insufficient to meet Russian demands. He advocated making up the deficit in the Soviet \$100,000,000 claim from current Italian production over the next six years.

M. Georges Bidault (France) said he felt Italy could pay reparations from current production over a six-year period as suggested by Mr. Molotov, if the start of the six-year period were delayed for two years.

Mr. Molotov said the French and Russian views were so closely akin on this subject he was convinced they could be reconciled.

Mr. Bevin objected strenuously to both the French and Russian proposals.

U.S. Argument

Mr. Molotov agreed to submit the Greek and Yugoslav claim, to the coming 21-nation peace conference, but insisted that the Russian claim should be settled during the present conference since Russia was represented at the Foreign Ministers' talks, while Greece and Yugoslavia were not.

Mr. Byrnes argued that United States economic experts estimate between \$60,000,000 and \$75,

CLIPPER CRASHES

New York, June 19. The Pan-American clipper "America" made a crash landing at an emergency field near New Haven, Connecticut, a few minutes after leaving La Guardia field but none of the passengers were injured. Among the passengers were Lawrence Olivier and Vivian Leigh.—Associated Press.

Attlee Won't Be Pushed

London, June 18. Mr. Oliver Stanley, former Colonial Secretary, asked the Prime Minister in the House of Commons today if he would not agree that, in view of the "very grave events in Palestine in the last 24 hours," it was becoming very urgent that the Government should announce its decision on the Anglo-American Commission's report on Palestine, and then give Parliament a chance to debate it.

Mr. Clement Attlee, Prime Minister, replied that the British Government were in close contact with the United States on the matter, and he could not make a statement at present.

The Prime Minister told another Member, who complained that the British Government were the only party that had not indicated their attitude to the Commission's report, that this was a matter of very great

This proposal was opposed by Mr. Molotov and M. Bidault.

The conference finally deferred the reparations question for future discussions by the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers.

They are meeting again at 4:00 p.m. tomorrow to take up the next question on the agenda—restitution of United Nations property in Italy.

The technical and economic questions added to the agenda today by the deputies will be taken up during the next few days.—Reuter.

CANADA'S FOOD CAMPAIGN

Ottawa, Canada, June 18. Since the recent start of a Canadian "food for" campaign, the government has made available an additional 15,000,000 bushels of oats and some 25,000,000 bushels of lower grade wheat for shipment to the world's hunger areas. To release wheat for export, a 10 per cent reduction has been made in the supply of wheat for domestic milling, on the basis of purchases during 1945. On that same basis, wheat available to distillers has been reduced by 50 per cent.—Associated Press.

Soviet Opposes Federal Reich

Moscow, June 19. A Soviet journalist at the Paris foreign ministers' conference has attacked the plan for a federalized Germany, saying it posed "a threat of a new war."

In a dispatch to Tass, the writer said the federalization plan fore-shadows the preservation of reaction in the western zone of Germany which will be able to oppose the central democratic government in Berlin whose formation was provided for in the Potsdam decisions.

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Plan To Unify U.S. Forces

Washington, June 18. Army-Navy merger fees paid a "too little and too late" sign on President Harry Truman's revised unification plan.

In general, they took the attitude that concessions to the President and the War Department made to the Navy on such points as the Marine Corps and Joint Chiefs of Staff were insufficient to overcome the previous objections.

With only four weeks to go before Congress plans to adjourn, they said the prospects for final action in this session is extremely remote.

Senator Robertson, Republican of Wyoming, in a comment typical of those who had been critical of the earlier merger proposals, said Truman's plan still has the "insurmountable difficulty of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Forces not being Cabinet members."

These three officers would be subordinate to the secretary of National Defense under Truman's plan, and Robertson, who is a member of the Senate Naval Committee, told a newsman that "I am fearful of one man control."—Associated Press.

importance and needed careful consideration. It was better to discuss it before coming to a hasty decision.—Reuter.

A union committee announced it was satisfied with the employers' assurance.—Associated Press.

BRITISH CREDIT TO ITALY

London, June 19. Britain has agreed to credit Italy for expenses of quartering and moving British troops by writing off equivalent amounts from the debt owed by Italy, it was learned today.

The agreement, which is contained in a supplement to the revised armistice terms to Italy by the four-power conference of foreign ministers in May, and which becomes effective when signed by Italy, provides:

1. That Italy shall be reimbursed for costs arising from transfer of British troops, supplies and material.

2. That such costs shall be deducted from the £30,000,000 owed Britain for military relief and equipment advanced during the closing stages of the war.

America previously had agreed to reimburse Italy for similar costs by making available an equivalent in dollars for essential purchases in the United States.—Associated Press.

STRIKE OVER

Portland, Oregon, June 19. Portland, important terminal for the Orient, returned to normal today as CIO Marine cargo and supercargo accepted their employers' assurance that a wage increase negotiated in Washington last week night apply to them.

A union committee announced it was satisfied with the employers' assurance.

A few not set. British troops are patrolling the streets armed with tommy guns.

A government communiqué states that nine Jews, including one woman, were killed during Monday night's outrages.—Associated Press.

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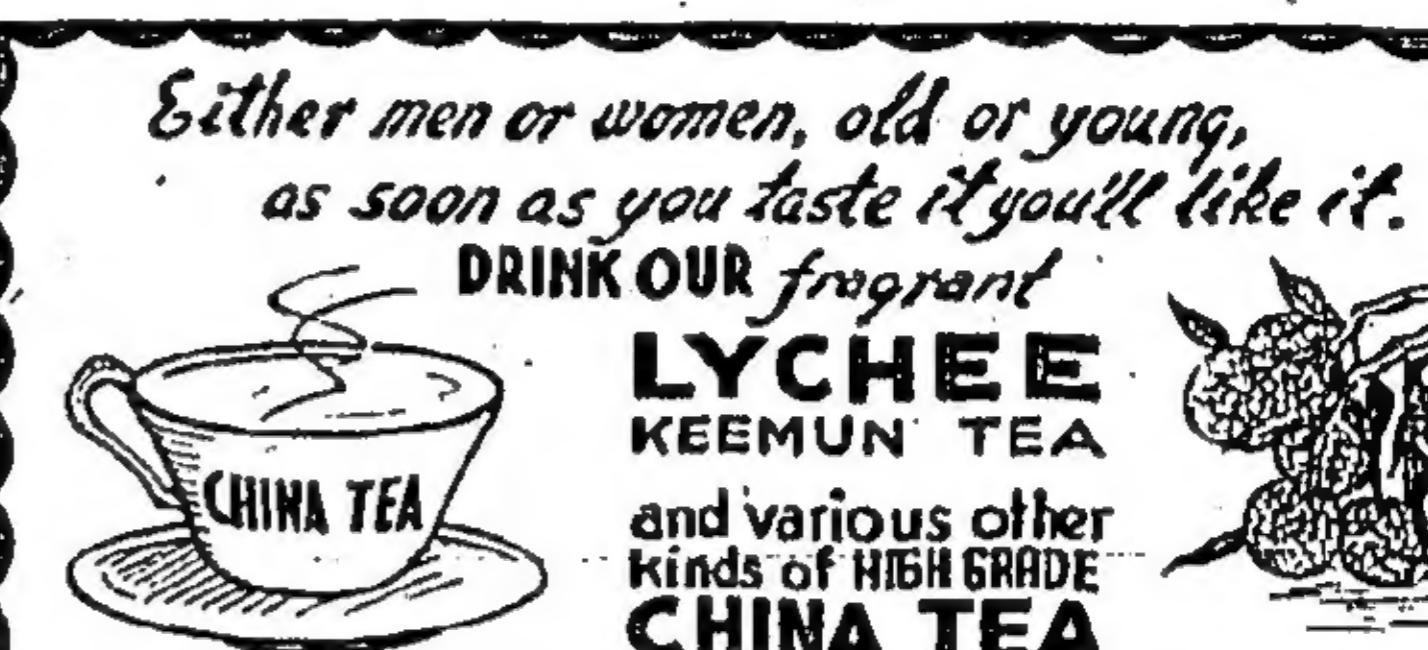
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JEWSH TERRORISTS AT PEAK OF AUDACITY

Jerusalem, June 19. Five British officers — four Army and one Royal Air Force — were kidnapped from the Officers' Club in Tel Aviv today by armed Jews in daylight in a holdup which reached a new peak of audacity in the wave of terror now sweeping the Holy Land.

At the same time, two British Army majors were fired at and seriously wounded as they were standing on the corner of one of the busiest streets in Jerusalem. Their attackers, who so far were untraced, fired from a passing taxi.

The Tel Aviv outrage followed a pitched battle last night at the Palestine central railway workshops at Haifa, in which British troops killed nine Jews and seriously wounded five from a gang which blew up important sections of the installation.

Reports of the kidnapping say that five Jews with heavy calibre revolvers strode into the British Officers' Club on Yarkon Street, one of the busiest thoroughfares of the town, and rapped out the command: "Hands up."

As three of them covered the large club room with their revolvers the remaining two hustled the officers into a waiting car.

As the kidnappers drove off they flung a bomb at approaching military vehicles to prevent pursuit. A flying squad of the Palestine Police and patrols of British troops were on the scene within a few minutes of the alarm being raised but there is so far no trace of the kidnappers.

British troops of the 6th Airborne Division, with armoured cars and tanks, are taking part in the search.

Death Threat

A message from Tel Aviv says that the officers are being held as hostages and will forfeit their lives if General Evelyn Barker, General Officer Commanding Palestine, confirms the death sentences passed by a military court on June 13 on two Jewish terrorists found guilty of raiding the Sarafand Garrison Camp last March.

The railway workshops at Haifa looked like a battlefield today as Palestine emerged from its second consecutive night of Jewish attacks on communications.

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New Bill Affects Hong Kong And Shanghai Bank

Arrival Of Sir Horace Seymour

Sir Horace Seymour, former British Ambassador to China, accompanied by Lady Seymour, arrived in Hong Kong from Nanking yesterday afternoon aboard the British destroyer, "Contest".

When "Contest" arrived in harbour a 19-gun salute was fired by the aircraft-carrier "Venerable" as a mark of honour to Sir Horace Seymour.

Contest was met in harbour by the Governor's barge to which Sir Horace and Lady Seymour were transferred. The Governor's A.D.C. Lieutenant, T. Parkinson, H.K.V.N.R. welcomed the distinguished visitors.

On arrival at Queen's Pier, the party went immediately to Government House. Sir Horace and Lady Seymour will be entertained at Government House during their stay in Hong Kong.

Sir Horace is due to leave for U.K. aboard H.M.S. *Anson* on Friday. He will be given an official farewell with a guard of honour at Queen's Pier.

Lady Seymour expects to leave Hong Kong on Tuesday next.

AROUND THE COAST

Nearly 70 people were arrested by the Police on Tuesday for breaches of the Tramway regulations by travelling on the sides or back of trams. At the Central Magistracy yesterday, Mr. F. X. d'Almada Remedios ordered the bail of \$10 of 26 of them who failed to appear in court to be extreated. Eleven were bound over in the sum of \$25 and 25 were fined varying sums. One who had no money and had been detained overnight was cautioned.

Cheung Tai, of 4 Canal Road East (ground floor) was fined \$50 by Mr. F. X. d'Almada Remedios yesterday when he pleaded guilty to a summons of exposing cooked food for sale without licence.

Defendant had applied for a licence but this was refused as his premises were not sanitary. He was given three months to find alternative premises. After that period he was still found carrying on the business and was summoned. Yesterday morning he was still in business.

Pang Sim and Chau Wing, both of No. 480 Hennessy Road, but different portions of the ground floor, were both fined \$10 for similar offences.

For using and operating four printing presses without a licence, Young Cheung Nam of the Leung Yau Printing Co., Hollywood Road, was fined \$100 by Mr. F. X. d'Almada Remedios in the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Admitting that she did not have her dog under proper control, Mr. But Sau-lam, of 6 Wing Wuk Terrace, was fined \$10 by Mr. F. X. d'Almada Remedios at the Central Magistracy yesterday. The dog had bitten two children.

For allowing his dog abroad without a muzzle or a lead Li Lim, shopkeeper, 238 Jaffe Road, was fined \$10 in the same Court.

Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Central Magistracy yesterday sentenced Wong Choi to 12 months' imprisonment for snatching C.G.U. valued at HK\$30 from an aged woman, Leung Ou, in Des Voeux Road West yesterday.

The woman was changing the money when accused came from behind and snatched it. He was arrested by a constable before he could get away.

A batch of 29 persons, including students, appeared before Mr. F. X. d'Almada Remedios yesterday charged with breach of the new Tramways Regulations by hanging on the sides or back of trams.

Fines ranging from \$1 to \$10 were imposed.

WAAF TO WED

The following forthcoming weddings are announced:

Raymond Frederick George White, Sub-Inspector, Hong Kong Police, to Mary Elizabeth Evans, LACW, of the WAAF Hostel, Upper Albert Road.

Ju'lo Romaldo Santos, warden, Stanley Prison, Quarter, to Lau Yuet-ming of 36, Robinson Road.

Convicted of snatching handbag from Mrs. Josefina M. Botelho in Jordan Road on Tuesday, Ng To, 28, unemployed, was sentenced by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon Court yesterday to four months' hard labour.

"NATIONAL TIMES"

A letter protesting against the suspension for one month of the "National Times," local Chinese newspaper, has been sent to His Excellency the Governor, Sir Mark Young, by the "Joint Session of the Journalists' Union and Newspaper Guild" of Canton.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Mr. and Mrs. T. de Kerros, of the French Consular service, Mr. E. C. Read and Mr. M. de Blank, of the A.P.C., Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Wilson, Mr. M. A. Annett, Lt.-Commander, and Mrs. M. W. Duncan, and Mr. V. H. White, of the H.K. and Whampoa Dock Company have taken up residence at the Peninsula Hotel.

The following passengers left yesterday for Sydney by the s.s. "Kafiristan":

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kronsbyberg and Miss I. Kronsbyberg, Miss H. Regenström, Miss W. Jitts, and Messrs. D. Jitts, W. E. P. Thompson, R. Macready, T. Norton Morris and J. D. Davis, and Mr. Blair.

The following passengers left yesterday for Swatow by the s.s. "E Sang":

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Li, Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Chung, Mr. A. Brook, Messrs. N. Y. Luk, Siu Sheng-tak, S. K. Tse, Ngou Lung, S. F. Lo, Wong Tak-chung and Lee Tamen, Mrs. Chan Tang-shi and Mrs. Hung Shi.

SAILORS STEAL JEEP

A jeep belonging to the Chinese First New Army was reported stolen outside the Hong Kong Hotel by three British sailors. In his report the driver said he was assisting the driver of another car when suddenly three sailors jumped into the jeep which was driven down Pedder Street and then in a western direction.

A Chinese woman who claims to be the concubine of a Portuguese member of the Police Emergency Unit was pulled out of the harbour by a Chinese and several Commandos from No. 2 Police Station at 9.30 p.m. yesterday. She was none the worse and admitted having had strong personal worries.

R.E. Unit To Sail For Home

Hongkong is to lose another Service unit which has done much for the rehabilitation of the Colony, when the 907 Port Operating Company, Royal Engineers, leave at the end of the month, the majority by s.s. Otranto.

Few are not familiar with the exact function of port operating company.

They are essentially technical companies, not strictly combatant, and are branch of the Royal Engineers, specially trained and equipped for War Service conditions.

These units have played an important part in the prosecution of the war against Germany and Japan, ensuring a constant supply of every known mechanical equipment, ammunition and stores to the fighting forces in the more forward areas.

They have acted in every theatre of war, the invasions of North Africa, Salerno, Crete, Greece in the initial stages—and have been highly commended for their sound work on the beaches of Normandy.

A section of the 907 company arrived in Hongkong in September 1945 and assisted the Navy, Commandos and Royal Air Force in maintaining general order and guard in duties.

On arrival of the main body of the company, it was found that due to the excellent work of Service and civilian personnel, port labour was already organised to a great degree and the damage to port installations was not as great as at first feared, so that this company found their work lessened.

Nevertheless they were able to do a great deal, and supervised the discharge and loading of all military cargo in the port in conjunction with S.T.O. maintained and repaired cranes and helped to build temporary accommodation.

Through busily engaged in rehabilitation work, the Sappers

Before The Legislative Council Today

Legislative Council is meeting this afternoon to discuss a new Bill affecting the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The main object of the Measure is to adapt the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Ordinance 1929 and Regulations to the present circumstances, thereby enabling the Corporation to make provision for the appointment of Directors and for convening the annual general meeting of shareholders.

By the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (Temporary Transfer) Order in Council 1943, the Head Office of the Bank was transferred to the United Kingdom as from the 16th of December, 1941, and all the powers vested in the Board of Directors were transferred to the Committee in London.

The Order made certain amendments to the Ordinance and Regulations which have proved useful and are permanently incorporated by the Schedule to this Ordinance.

The Transfer Order has now been revoked by Order-in-Council which also revests in the Board of Directors in Hong Kong the powers transferred to the London to the Hong Kong register and vice versa.

Provision is made to reduce the number of Directors to a minimum of five and a maximum of seven instead of seven and twelve respectively.

The Ordinance is to come into operation on the day on which the Order referred to in Clause 1 of the Bill is brought into operation by Proclamation. His Excellency proposes to promulgate the Proclamation as soon as copies of the Order reach him.

Protest On Rice By M. K. Lo

A protest regarding the Colony's rice allocations is to be made in Legislative Council this afternoon by the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, who is to move a resolution to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Lo will move:

"That this Council, whilst appreciating the World food shortage situation and the consequential obligation on the part of the Colony to assume its share of the burden of restricting consumption to the utmost extent consistent with the due maintenance of a reasonable standard of health, considers that it is its duty towards the residents of the Colony—

(a) to voice its profound regret and disappointment at the reduction of 70 per cent. made on the allocation of rice to the Colony in respect of the second quarter of 1946.

(b) to express its concern on the effect of the cut in the rice ration from the already restricted amount of 4 catty per person per day to 25 catty.

(c) to protest against the large quantities of "rice," consisting of 100 per cent. broken rice, old and full of dents, and totally unfit for human consumption, shipped as part of the Colony's allocation.

(d) to express its hope that the allocation to the Colony of the next and subsequent quarters will be at the rate and on the basis of each consumer being able to have at least two proper meals of rice per day.

"Accordingly it is hereby resolved that His Excellency the Governor be asked to be kind enough to transmit the above Motion together with an expression of the strong feelings of this Council to the Secretary of State for the Colonies so that the necessary action may be taken.

MONEY MART

Both Chinese National Currency and gold continued on their downward plunge yesterday, though towards the close the market rallied.

Heavy selling at one time forced the price of C.N. futures down to \$1.86 to CN\$1,000. When buyers came in late in the afternoon rates improved and at the close they stood at \$1.05 for futures and \$2.05 for spot which nevertheless constituted an all-time low.

Gold fell from \$400 per tael at the opening to \$440, but recovered to \$450 at the close.

U.S. dollars eased off to \$5.21. Sterling and Australian pounds were unchanged at \$16.30 and \$12.50 respectively.

Gold per ounce 100,000 100,000

Gold per ounce 2,020 2,040

Hong Kong Dollars 405 470

Closing quotations were:

Gold per ounce 180,000 100,000

U.S. Dollars 2,000 2,020

Hong Kong Dollars 475 485

Unofficial market

Associated Press.

PRICE CONTROL

Last Saturday, Government announced price controls for most of the popular brands of cigarettes. American brands were then obtainable for \$1.30 from street hawkers; Government fixed the price of these at 90 cents.

Yesterday, ample supplies of all these brands were still available from these same hawkers—but the price had gone up to \$1.00.

Barrage Of Questions Before Council

Salaries, high cost of living, accommodation in requisitioned premises, and payments to officers of government who were not interned during the war period, are the subjects of a series of questions to be asked in Legislative Council this afternoon by Unofficial Members. The situation regarding cheques signed at Stanley Internment Camp during the war is the subject of another question.

The Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, C.B.E., will ask the following questions:

1.—Will Government make a statement on its policy regarding payment of salary for the period of the Japanese occupation to officers who were not interned?

2.—Will Government make a statement as to what is being done with regard to pay due to Civil Defence Services for the war period?

3.—Will Government make a statement as to what is being done with regard to pay due to Civil Defence Services for the war period?

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35.—Will Government make a statement as to what

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

10 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE
INSERTION PREPAID, \$1
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL
INSERTION, ADDITIONAL
WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD
PER INSERTION

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our
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82, 88.

WANTED KNOWN

MAGNIFICENT Beyond Compare! See our comprehensive collections of "Genuine" Jade-gold jewels, "Pure" silk embroidered garments, lingerie, "Trewarman's" incomparably-beautiful carved tank-cumming chests. Made Elite, 22 Queen's Road C. No price-haggling. Export-orders executed.

POSITION VACANT

WANTED by Solicitors' firm experienced clerk for office work. High salary with good prospects for suitable man. Write with full particulars, age, experience, references, to Box No. 90, "China Mail."

TUITION GIVEN

CANTONESE AND MANDARIN lessons given in group or privately by expert teacher with young lady assistants. Moderate charges. Write Box No. 79, "China Mail."

FOR SALE

"WESTINGHOUSE" FAN, \$60! Remington Portable \$180! Telescop! Binoculars! Compass! Electroplate Tenset! Two sub-tiny lad; cumshaw price! \$20. Price Edward. (6-8 p.m.)

SACRIFICE, owner leaving. Binoculars 7 x 50 Marsonfit, Elitz, Watlair in leather case, \$200. G.E. Electric fan, 16 inches, \$120. Portable Columbia gramophone model 203, \$150. All in perfect condition, only slightly used. Write Box No. 91, "China Mail."

SCOFIELD LINE

S. S. "BARBARA C" expected to arrive from Manila about 20th June
Sailing for Amoy about 25th June

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SAILINGS TO U.K.

"BENLEDI" Loading Mid July
FREIGHT ONLY.

VESSELS DUE

"BENLEDI" arriving about 10th July
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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

S. S. "Hai Yang"

Sailing on or about 22nd inst.

Subject to alteration without Notice.

For Particulars of Freight & Passage.
Please apply to:

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

P. & O. Building, 5th floor. Tel. 23755.

or

CHINESE SHIPPING DEPT.

20 Connaught Road, Central. Tel. 24639.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

SAILING TO AUSTRALIA.

"Prism" sails for Sydney on or about 24th June

For particulars apply to:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents

Tel. 30381/8

Prophet Of Woe In Commons Food Debate

London, June 19. A reduction in British milk production of 100,000,000 gallons during the coming seven winter months was forecast by Mr. Robert Hudson, Britain's wartime Minister of Agriculture, during the debate on food production in the House of Commons today.

He thought non-priority customers might not get more than 1-1/4 pints of milk a week, that the egg ration would fall to perhaps three eggs a month and the bacon ration probably to four ounces. All this, he said, was due to the Government's decision to make a further cut in the rations of feeding-stuffs to animals.

Dairy herds would suffer, and it would mean the sacrifice of pigs and poultry with a consequent serious loss of food production.

He estimated farmers would not get more than 40 per cent of last winter's supplies of feeding-stuffs.

Criticising the Government for not obtaining extra supplies of high-class imported feeding-stuffs, Mr. Hudson said if the Russians and other countries could buy supplies in the Argentine, why could not Britain. The real reason, he said, was that the Government considered the price too high.

He thought the tax-prayer would be prepared to pay it. It would take at least five years to repair the damage done in the next six months.

HALF A MILLION

MEN'S SECOND-HAND

JACKETS and TROUSERS

suitable for Hongkong trade

at FOUR SHILLINGS each.

Thousands shipped to Middle East.

Quick shipment of pressed bales of one thousand assorted garments.

Establish confirmed credits in payment of any quantity on an English Bank.

M. Newman, (Contractors) Ltd.

Heap Street, Manchester 7, England.

Cable Address: Harbinger.

Malayan Rubber Price

London, June 19.

An official of the British Board of Trade said yesterday that it is hoped to publish "by the end of the week" a new agreement on the price of Malayan rubber.

Negotiations between the Board of Trade, the Colonial Office, and the United States government are proceeding, and it is still uncertain when they will end, but it is expected it will be this week.

Malayan rubber growers have complained that the price of ten-pence per pound fixed by the British government compared with one shilling paid by America is inadequate, especially in view of the bad state into which plantations were allowed to lapse during the war, the shortage of supplier wages, and the increased tax on rubber imports.—Associated Press.

COTTON FUTURES

New York, June 18. The cotton future market sagged into new low ground in late trading on persistent liquidation partly influenced by earnings in the securities.

Future closed 40 cents to \$1.60 a bale lower.

July 29-26-28, October 29-24-28, December 29-33, March 29-36, May 29-25, July 29-24, Spot 29-39.

In New Orleans, cotton futures closed \$1.10 to \$1.50 a bale lower.

Closing prices: July 29-33-38, March 29-32-35, October 29-33-38, May 29-28, Spot \$1.00 a bale lower with middling 29-35.—Associated Press.

BRIDGE NOTES

"Both North and South are agreed that the bidding was bad—but they don't agree on where the error took place. Can you place the blame where it belongs?"

North, Dealer
Neither side vulnerable

B. 7
G. A K 10 7 5 2
D. 1
A. Q J 7 3 2

B. Q 8 2
N. B. 4
D. Q 9 6 5 4
H. J 9 6 4
D. 7 2
C. 10 8 5

B. 6 4

B. A K J 10 9 6 3
H. Q 8
D. A K 10
C. 9

The bidding: North East South West

2/1 Pass 2S Pass
3C Pass 3S Pass
4C Pass 7NT Pass
Pass Dbl. Redbl. Pass

We think both North and South were at fault. North did not have a sound two-bid to begin with. Even if the King and Queen of clubs were exchanged, the North hand would not present an attractive two-bid. With half the deck missing and especially with such freakish distribution North need not fear that an open one-bid will be passed out.

After the opening two-bid, however, North made no further error. Some measure of responsibility for the disaster lies on South's shoulders for the turn the bidding took. South should have realized from his own hand, and from North's bidding, that his partner had at least twelve cards in hearts and clubs.

Mr. Robert Boothby, Conservative, said that the raising of the extraction rate of flour was "having a disastrous effect on the stomachs of the people of this country and upon the animals."

"The Government has given away far too much in Washington in recent months and in my opinion they have not fought hard enough for Britain," he said.

Mr. Emrys Hughes, Labour, said the reduction in fodder would result in winter drop in milk production in South Ayrshire, Scotland, of 2,600,000 gallons.

"We cannot afford to conscript men for service in the armies abroad when there is even a need for men for food production in this country," he said.

Squadron Leader Christophe Hollis, Conservative, said there was no world shortage of feeding-stuffs, but there had been a vast increase of livestock in the United States and the Argentine—30,000,000 tons of fodder were going to United States animals, instead of to this country.—Reuter.

EXPORTS TO CHINA

Washington, June 18. United States exports to China totalled \$7,562,000 for the first two months of 1946, latest period for which statistics are available.

At the same time China's exports to this country amounted to \$8,309,000.—Associated Press.

Now York, June 17.

Philip Morris Co. yesterday reported a net income for the fiscal year ending March 31 of \$6,147,000, equal to \$2.67 a common share, compared with the previous year's \$6,300,624 amounting to \$2.97 a share.

N.Y. STOCK MARKET

New York, June 18.

An exceptionally "thin" market suffered one of its sharpest falls of the year and while the pressure was never pronounced, leaders yielded one to around six points.

Rails and scattered issues did moderately well at the start but offerings began to dribble in by mid-day and from then on the direction was downward.

A few comebacks were in evidence at the close and virtually all sections participated in the retreat.

The day's volume was around 1,200,000 shares.

Goodrich was an exception with a gain of 1/8 points in the wake of the lift in passenger tire ceilings. Goodyear and United States Rubber were off fractions.

Brokers blamed the liquidation on the idea the line had acted somewhat laxly the past weeks.

Dow Jones stock averages were: 78,38, 30 Industrials 207.71, 20 Rail 67.4, 15 Utilities 42.31.

Closing stock quotations:— Adams Express 21 1/2, Alaska 1/2, Juneau 8 1/2, American Can 102, American Smelting 67 1/2, American Telephone 198 1/2, American Tobacco 15 1/2, American Waterworks 27 1/2, Anaconda Copper 47 1/2, Aviation Corporation 10 1/2, Baldwin Locomotive 32 1/2, Barnsdale 29 1/2, Bendix Aviation 48, Bethlehem Steel 109, Boeing Aircraft 27 1/2, Border Co. 53, Canadian Pacific 20, J.E. Case 51 1/2, Chrysler 126 1/2, Colgate 48 1/2, Commercial Solvent 27 1/2, Corn Products 64 1/2, Dupont De Nemours 21 1/2, General Electric 47 1/2, General Motors 71 1/2, Goodyear 66 1/2, Homestake Mining 47 1/2, International Harvester 90, International Paper 46 1/2, International Tel. & Tel. 24, Johns Mansville 15 1/2, Kennecott Copper 57 1/2, Montgomery Ward 42, National Distillers 85 1/2, National Lead 39, New York Central 26 1/2, Pennsylvania R.R. 41 1/2, Radio Corporation 15 1/2, Rayl Silk 36 1/2, Republic Steel 36 1/2, Reynolds Tobacco 45 1/2, Richemont 55, Sears Redbook 42 1/2, Shell Oil 12 1/2, Socony Vacuum 17 1/2, Southern Pacific 63 1/2, Standard Brands 44 1/2, Standard Oil of California 75 1/2, Standard Oil of U.S. 76 1/2, Standard 33 1/2, Union Bag 19 1/2, Union Carbide 115, U.S. Rubber 68 1/2, U.S. Steel 88 1/2, Westinghouse 34 1/2, Youngstown Sheet and Tube 77.

Bands were narrowly irregular. Forward Movers on the curb included Sterling Inc. Among the losers were Cities Service and Kaiser-Frazer.—Associated Press.

CEILING PRICES

Chicago, June 18. Deliveries of all grains were bid at ceiling prices today.

There was no news to change the opinion the grains would remain at the ceilings regardless of crop prospects and the pits were deserted the greater part of the day.

At the close corn, oats and barley held at the ceilings.

Final prices were: Corn \$1.46 1/2, Oats 88, Barley \$1.36 1/2.

Winnipeg: Rice, July 2.09, Oats 1—July-October 51 1/2 bid; Barley—July-October 64 1/2 bid.

Associated Press.

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Yesterday you were Howard Schenken's partner and, with both sides vulnerable, you held:

S 6
H Q J 9 8 4 2
D 7
C K 10 9 8 3

The bidding: Jacoby Schenken Minor You INT Dbl. Pass (?)

ANSWER: Bid three hearts. This hand should produce a game, either in hearts or in clubs, but your strength is so localised and so distributed that you may be unable to defeat one no-trump, particularly if your partner leads one of your short suits.

Score: 100 per cent for three hearts, 80 per cent for four hearts, 30 per cent for pass, 20 per cent for two hearts.

Question

Today you were David Bruce Burnstone's partner, and, with both sides vulnerable, you held:

S K 7 5
H 8 3 2
D 10 4
C K 9 6 3 2

The bidding: Jacoby Burnstone Schenken You INT Dbl. Pass (?)

What do you bid? (Answer tomorrow).

**CHEATNIK'S
VERSION OF
AGREEMENT**

Belgrade, June 19.
Radoslav Radic, former commander of the Bosnian Chetnik unit, and fourth accused to take the stage in the Mihailovich trial, today open collaboration with the Ustashi (the Quisling army of wartime Croatia) "because I could not do anything else."

"We recognised the independent state of Croatia, but we knew it would not last long and we did it to gain time," Radic told the court.

"I made the agreement, not because I liked the Fascists and Germans but because the people were in the forest and I could not do anything else."

Radic, 56, with greying temples and a dark moustache, like most of the defendants before him, made his partial admission then began to throw the blame on another of his former colleagues.

He chose as the culpable person, Uros Drebovic, a Chetnik commander who was later killed by allied planes while riding into battle in a German tank.

"It was Drebovic who made these agreements," Radic said as the court turned to the charges against him. The court, however, read an agreement signed by Radic and Ustashi commander for a joint fight against Communists.

"Did you actively fight with the Ustashi and German against the national liberation army?" the prosecutor demanded.

"Yes," Radic said, "but not under German command and not with them." — Associated Press.

Croat On Trial

Belgrade, June 18.
The third defendant to take the stand in the trial of General Mihailovich on collaboration charges yesterday was Djuro Vilovic, a member of the central committee of the Mihailovich organisation. Vilovic quickly admitted he was convinced "that the organisation was collaborating."

The only Croat in the trial, Vilovic added "I knew very little about that collaboration. After a visit to Mihailovich's headquarters, I concluded that the supreme command at least knew of collaboration," he said.

Vilovic, a 57-year-old unfrocked Catholic priest, was accused of writing slanderous articles about the partisan movement.

To this charge he said "I admit, I confess when I was writing I was not conscious it was not true. I know it now I became conscious of it when things turned out quite different from what I had been led to expect." — Associated Press.

ITALY
Rome, June 19.
The results of the Italian referendum on the form of the state—Monarchy or Republic—issued by the Supreme Court today show a lead for the Republic of just under 2,000,000 votes. There were 12,717,923 votes for the Republic, against 10,719,284 for the Monarchy and 1,408,136 spoiled voting papers. — Reuter.

**Passenger
Jumps Overboard**

New York, June 18.
A Czechoslovak architect, whose business was destroyed when the Nazis over-ran his country, leaped overboard from the steamship "Marine Flasher" on Sunday and was lost at sea.

Ship's officers described today when the ship docked in New York, how Joseph F. Lange, 46, a naturalised American, jumped overboard while the other passengers were at dinner.

The vessel searched for four hours. Mrs. Lange said her husband had been depressed since the Nazis destroyed his business. — Associated Press.

**Truman Statement
"Criticised"**

Nanking, June 19.
A Chinese Communist spokesman today charged that President Truman's recent statement on China lend-lease was being used by Kuomintang generals to arouse support for a "war of extermination" against the Communists. "No matter what real intent the United States has."

The Communist spokesman declared that "Kuomintang generals are telling junior officers and men that America, which

**Maritime Nations
Meeting**

Amsterdam, June 18.
The first session of the United Maritime consultative council will be opened here today attended by government representatives of 18 countries.

All international navigation problems, with the exception of labour, will be studied.

During its closed sessions the council will take into consideration the idea of giving the body a permanent character, as originally it was set up for only eight months.

The Soviet Union, not being a signatory to the United Maritime authority has not been invited.

The countries represented are Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, the United States, Brazil, Canada, South Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand. — Associated Press.

**Bandits Still Active
In Malaya**

Singapore, June 19.
Ten months after the liberation of Malaya, the British Army is still carrying out a thankless task, restoring security to towns and villages on the edge of the beaten track.

On the Siamese border, a frontier 250 miles long, an entire brigade of troops is fully occupied in blocking the routes used by Siamese bandit gangs.

In Malaya itself, units of British and Indian troops are combing the jungle in search of remnants of the Malayan Peoples Anti-Japanese Army, the guerrilla force which was raised by British agents in preparation for the invasion that never took place.

The M.P.A.J.A. was disbanded shortly after the arrival of the liberating forces in September last year. Most of the guerrillas gave up their arms, and for a few weeks remained familiar figures in Malaya's towns, clad in jungle green, and hero-worshipped wherever they went. A handful marched in London's great Victory Parade.

But not all have left the jungle. A few kept their arms, found new hide-outs, and have since been joined by criminal elements. There is little or no political significance in their continued existence, although the fact that Malayan Communists were the backbone of the original resistance movement and then of the guerrilla army, has given some of the gangs a red label.

Police Powerless

The police are powerless to deal with them. British troops have had to be called in, but the necessary operations are conducted with the use of as little force as possible. Districts known to be their haunts are now the target of pamphlet-bombers, and it is hoped that the appeal of leaflets and warnings, together with the promise of back pay for their services as guerrillas, will bring most of these men out of the jungle.

Military units, however, are slowly combing out the worst infested areas, and without this display of force there would be anarchy in large parts of the country.

Like the Malay pirate of old, the bandits take readily to the sea and are the scourge of fishing fleets and the coastal junk traffic. They sometimes penetrate even the harbour of Penang. Rice boats inside the harbour have been boarded, their crews nailed down and their cargo looted.

Drug smugglers from Siam are another headache. The profits to opium are enormous, and the smugglers do not hesitate to shoot in defence of their freight.

Jayish Life

This side of the British army's life in Malaya was emphasised by Lt-General Sir Frank Messervy when he warmly replied at a press conference to newspaper and public criticism of the "lavish life" led by British officers and men.

"I have not yet met a single Resident Commissioner or police officer who is prepared to countenance relinquishment by the army of its present duties in assisting the maintenance of law and order," he said.

The criticism has mainly centred on the requisitioning by the Army of houses and buildings for accommodation when accommodation for civilians is short. In Singapore, the Army has possession of over 2,000 buildings, of which 1,800 are private houses. Europeans in Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Malaya Union, were so incensed by the situation there that they cabled an appeal to the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee.

General Messervy admitted that 76 per cent of the forces are in requisitioned buildings, five per cent in War Department buildings and the rest under canvas, but he defined "lavish living" and challenged the press to produce evidence that the maximum use is not made of all accommodation.

Meanwhile the British army has made a notable contribution to the restoration of communications and public utilities.

Many towns in Malaya owe the continuance of their water supply to Army engineers. Army generators are supplying whole districts with electricity, and town generating stations have been repaired and partly staffed by the Army.

But it has all been done without publicity. The correspondence columns of the daily press have included rare tributes to the Army, against scores of complaints that in the lush tropical glamour of Malaya the majors, the captains, and even the sergeants daily away the days that remain before demobilisation. — Reuter.

**NO M.E. TROOP
MOVEMENTS**

Tehran, June 19.
The British Middle East Command Headquarters tonight described as "absolute nonsense" the various reports of heroics of troop movements in the Middle East.

These are the Command's comments on these reports.

Polish troops in Iraq: "There are no Polish troops in Iraq and none are being sent there."

American divisions sent to the Middle East: "We know nothing of divisions of American troops being sent to the Middle East."

British bases in Syria requisitioned: "We have left Syria and have no intention of going back."

By June 20, we shall be out of Lebanon." — Reuter.

Paris, June 19.

The normal monthly French wine ration will probably be increased in July from two litres (about 2 1/2 pints) to three litres, the Food Ministry announced today. — Reuter.

New York, June 19.

Physicians said Fritz Krols, 71 year old violinist, was critically ill from peritonitis before, sent to the Middle East.

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SPORTS SECTION

Their Majesties' Narrow Escape At Ascot

London, June 19.

At the opening of Ascot Week today, the King and Queen had a narrow escape from injury, which was prevented by the prompt action of Gordon Richards, the jockey.

Their Majesties had gone into the paddock for a close-up view of the runners for the Coventry Stakes. The colt Golden Chance, being led round, got loose and cantered in a circle close to the King and Queen. Richards, who was waiting to mount the ultimate winner, seized Golden Chance and held him until an attendant came up to relieve him and led the colt away.

The King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth made the first post-war Ascot truly Royal by driving down the course in state in an open carriage driven by famous Windsor greys.

But this was the only pageantry revived of the pre-war Ascot glories. The only top-hats to be seen were those of the Royal attendants in their green velvet uniforms and gold-banded hats.

Men wore bowlers and lounge suits, or uniforms. Women, instead of parading in the latest Paris fashions, mostly wore coats and skirts, enlivened by some rather eccentric hats and white veils. Black was the predominant colour.

This "austerity" was by order of the King, who had asked that the pre-war lunch interval be cut. But if the scene did not come up to pre-war brilliance from the social point of view, it certainly did from the purely racing viewpoint.

Most of the best horses in England were there competing for £260,000 prize money.

Backers had a bright start to the meeting with five or six winners well supported. The champion jockey, Gordon Richards, won the last three races. He started the hat-trick with an easy win on John Dewar's colt Tudor Minstrel in the Coventry Stakes for two-year-olds over five furlongs.

The colt romped home, winning by four lengths and starting at odds of 13 to two on.

Richards also won the Queen Mary Stakes over five furlongs for two-year-old fillies on Mrs. Macdonald Buchanan's Apparition by the Derby winner Blue Peter.

Richards ended the day with a two-length win on the Agy Khan, who found the mile of the St. James's Palace Stakes more to his liking than the Derby distance.

The big race of the day, the £2,000 Ascot Stakes, run over 2 1/2 miles, went to Sir John Jarvis with his fox-hunter colt Reynard Volant. This is one to favour. It won with two lengths to spare. Admirably handled by E. P. Hill.

At Coventry: Warwickshire 252 for eight declared and 154 for two declared (Glamorgan 81 for one declared and 64 for two beat Somerset 51 for one declared and 63 (Matthews seven for 12) by eight wickets.

At Northampton: Northamptonshire 131 and 163 for seven declared (Timms 63, Gladwin four for 30) drew with Derbyshire 108.

At Pontypridd: Glamorgan 51 for one declared and 64 for two beat Somerset 51 for one declared and 63 (Matthews seven for 12) by eight wickets.

At Coventry: Warwickshire 252 for eight declared and 154 for two declared (Glamorgan 81 not out; Daffy 56 not out) beat Hampshire 154 for eight declared (Hollies five for 52) and 179 (Arnold 58, Hollies five for 71) by 73 runs.

At Manchester: Lancashire 184 and 92 for eight declared (A. V. Bedser six for 24) beat Surrey 112 and 137 (Price, four for 30) by 27 runs.

At Nottingham: India 345 for five (Pataudi 101) Nottingham 24 for one. Match abandoned.

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